

THE CHICAGO BEEF PACKERS' L'EGAL; ALL DE

TOM DOLAN'S STORY.

My name is Thomas P. Dolan. I am an American citizen, thirty-nine years of age, and a resident of Allston, Mass.

For ten years I was employed by Philip D. Armour, the great Chicago beef packer and canner. The particular Armour to which I refer is at the head of the beef industry which supports the United States Government with meat for the consumption of the soldiers in the recent Spanish-American war in Cuba.

I cite the fact of my employment for the reason that it will strengthen the disclosures I am about to make in this article. A man who has been in the business for the past ten years is generally pretty well posted in all the intricacies of the industry. I rose from a common laborer in the beef killing station, and am now a packer of the beef killing station, with 500 men directly under me. Just what I saw and what I learned while acting in the line of my purpose to relate in this article.

My particular reason for making this statement is because I think it is my duty as an American citizen to lend my voice to the labor of the packers in order that measures can be adopted in future to prevent a repetition of the outrages suffered by the soldiers.

One Man Who Did His Duty.

My employment began in the year 1885, at that time the State of Illinois, through which was then known as the Live Stock Commission, took rigid measures to see that no diseased cattle found their way into the beef output of the Chicago packing houses. The inspectors of the commission were Mr. Matthew Lamm, whose whereabouts at present is not known, and Mr. John Lamm, who is now in the city.

Mr. Lamm made it his business to inspect all the cattle brought into the stock yards. He was very strict in his duties, and he was very thorough in his work. He was very strict in his duties, and he was very thorough in his work. He was very strict in his duties, and he was very thorough in his work.

No matter what the percentage of loss was to the packers, Mr. Lamm without delay disposed of all the diseased cattle. He was very strict in his duties, and he was very thorough in his work. He was very strict in his duties, and he was very thorough in his work. He was very strict in his duties, and he was very thorough in his work.

New Order Easy to Evade.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1890, after Jeremiah Rusk was appointed Secretary of Agriculture, an institution known as the Bureau of Animal Industry was established, which was expected to work in harmony with the State Board. The object of this bureau was to inspect all packing houses and their products in the United States. Each packing house where cattle, sheep or swine were killed was assigned a sanitary doctor and an assistant by the bureau.

The duty of these government inspectors was to inspect the slaughter house output and after killing, covered to the stock yards and purchase this new order of inspection. But all the while the beef packers, by cunning and manipulation, managed to evade the Government officials.

There were many ways of getting around the inspectors. In fact, in a fact, more than two or three cattle out of one thousand were condemned. I know exactly what I am saying, and I am sure that the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry were very strict in their duties, and they were very thorough in their work.

Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw, the slaughterer would take the "killing bed" I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidence of lumpy jaw. The inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry were very strict in their duties, and they were very thorough in their work.

It is understood that a steer with lumpy jaw is practically diseased throughout his entire body. The danger of such a steer is to the public, and it is the duty of the inspectors to see that such a steer is not sent to the market.

In cases where tuberculosis became evident to the men who were skinning the cattle it was their duty, on instructions from Mr. Pierce, communicated to them through me, at once to remove the tubercles and cast them into a trap door provided for that purpose.

After the order went out to dispose of all evidences of disease whenever these evidences manifested themselves to the inspectors, the packers began to complain that thousands of cattle pass inspection that should have been condemned.

It is a fact that the packers have witnessed men tearing off with their naked hands large tubercles from the lungs and vital parts of the slaughtered steers.

By this method the contagion is passed from carcass to carcass, and the disease that should be kept within bounds is allowed to spread wherever it may. The packers know the danger, but they are not willing to advance, but they have no choice in the matter. They are men who are working by the day, whose small income is their only support. They are men who are working by the day, whose small income is their only support.

A packing house has less regard for the public health than any other concern doing business in this country, and not a stone is left unturned to get all that it is possible to get from the carcass of a steer. The packers know the danger, but they are not willing to advance, but they have no choice in the matter.

Light on Army Beef.

Not a pound of meat or fat is lost. The best cattle are sold in the Eastern market or else exported. The next best go throughout the Middle and Western States for family use. The next class, which is really unfit for even a poor man's table, is canned for American soldiers and whole sent to the front by the army.

Cattle that are unfit for dog meat are boiled down, the nutriment is extracted for soups and beef extracts, and the dry, unwholesome remains are sent to the front by the army. The packers know the danger, but they are not willing to advance, but they have no choice in the matter.

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J. OGDEN ARMOUR, CHICAGO

Dec. 30th, 1898.

Mr. Thomas Dolan.

250 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th and have referred it to Mr. Roberts. He looks after the New England territory and if he can do anything for you I certainly have no objection.

Hoping you are well and wishing you everything that is good, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours sincerely,

J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

The Amours Still Think Well of Tom Dolan.

This letter from one of Philip D. Armour's sons shows that the old superintendent is in good standing with the king of the packers. It was written three years after he resigned.

disposal of the calves by hiding them until night, or until the inspectors left off duty. The carcasses were then brought from all over the packing house and skinned by boys, who received two cents for removing each calf. The pelts were sold for fifty cents each to the boys who made them. This occurs every night at Mr. Armour's concern in Chicago, or after each killing of cows.

There is no reason in the world why the inspectors should not know of this state of affairs. They are there for that purpose, and they are supposed to be skilful men in that line of business. Yet the most outrageous frauds are practised continually.

It must be clear to any intelligent man that a cow in calf cannot be a strong, healthy animal; at least not strong and healthy enough to be converted into a good source of food for the human race. There are hundreds of calves skinned in the stock yards nightly, and the cows, instead of being used for food, are consigned to the tanks and converted into fertilizer.

Duty Fatal to Inspectors.

In my ten years' experience I saw a great many things in Mr. Armour's packing house that the inspectors could not have missed had they tried.

Once in a while an inspector would get real interested in his work and incur the enmity of the packers. It was not his good fortune to be in the line of duty. I cite, for instance, the case of Jack Sarafand, an assistant Government inspector, who was killed in the line of duty.

Another important matter of which I wish to write is the facilities supplied by the packers for the communication of contagious diseases. When heaves are killed they are hung up on hooks in what are called the washing rooms. These rooms contain from two to three thousand cattle at a time, and an army of men is employed to wash the carcasses.

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Croker Says the Municipal Council Had No Right Under the Law to Regulate Their Time Schedules.

Power in This Respect Is Vested Solely in the State Railroad Commissioners; the City Is Impotent.

As Far as the Drip Pans and Safety of the Structure Are Concerned, the Board of Health Has Jurisdiction.

RICHARD CROKER QUOTES THE LAW.

The Municipal Assembly has no power to regulate the running of trains on the elevated roads. That is a matter for the State Railroad Commissioners. The Municipal Assembly cannot interfere. It is also doubtful whether the Municipal Assembly has any power in the matter of drip pans, although there seems to be no question as to the power of the Board of Health to compel the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to place drip pans under their structure, or as to the power of the Board of Health to order the structure out of Battery Park. Statement by Richard Croker.

It was said yesterday on good authority that Mayor Van Wyck will veto the Municipal Assembly ordinance requiring five-minute trains on the Manhattan "L." and that the drip pan ordinance as amended last session so as to give the "L." roads in Greater New York six months instead of sixty days to make the improvement will be killed in committee.

The Mayor has not yet Tuesday either to approve or veto the five-minute ordinance. The ordinance came into his hands eight days ago, and since that time the Tammany leaders have had under earnest discussion the course which should be pursued for the market.

It is said that the Corporation Counsel Whelan caused consternation in the Municipal Assembly by declaring that the Municipal Assembly had no jurisdiction over the elevated roads or over the running of the trains.

Another story current was that Mr. Croker had found it utterly impossible to get the Brooklyn Aldermen into line, and had brooked the fight on the drip pan ordinance.

Criticism was also rife over the conduct of President of the Health Board Murphy in holding back from publication the reports of his experts who have been investigating the safety of the "L." structure.

It is said that the City Hall would so far as to say that the whole fight had been adjusted and would never be heard of again.

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BAILEY, OF TEXAS, GIVES UP THE JOB.

K. JOURNAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

Let the Democrats cease to resist a Democratic policy of expansion.

BAILEY: CLEVELAND'S FAITHFUL IMITATOR.

Why should Bailey be held in any degree the spokesman of the Democratic party? Why should his "leadership" be submitted to longer when it is demonstrated that he leads only to party apostasy and party disgrace?

His own State has repudiated him. He pressed resolutions upon the last State Democratic convention in Texas, pronouncing the extension of American territories over those distant lands which have been reclaimed from Spanish oppression by the blood of American patriots. The convention very properly disavowed them. Texas, the banner State of Democracy, would not submit to the brand of imperialism. A Commonwealth greater in its area and its natural resources than several European kingdoms rolled into one was not to be sacrificed to the ambition of a few men. The peril of expansion and the difficulty of administering the affairs of distant territories. One of the first fruits of the historic Democratic policy, Texas, was abandoned to the Bailey argument. Its whole history gives Baileyism the lie.

Shall the Democracy of the nation tolerate as its apparent spokesman at the national capital a man whose party associates at home have repudiated him? Shall the Bailey perversion of the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson be allowed to supplant the original code?

The great Democrats have been great Americans. They have brought to this country its most precious possessions of territory. There was no taint of Baileyism about Thomas Jefferson, else the Mississippi River would now be our Western frontier and the great commonwealths of the middle West to which the Democracy looks for support in its battle for popular rights would be sending delegates to France, or perhaps sustaining a Congress of their own. There was nothing of the small American about Andrew Jackson, or this year, besides driving Spain out of Cuba and Porto Rico, he should have had her to fight in Florida as well. The doctrine which Bailey now sets up as historical had not raised its ugly head and puerile head when the Republic of Texas was annexed to the United States under the Administration of President Tyler.

Not until Grover Cleveland's ever-ready memory outraged the sentiment of the nation by hauling down the stars and stripes at Honolulu did any prominent Democrat give the slightest indication of being affected with that distrust of the people and apprehension for the future of the Republic which crystallized into the code of national imperialism and cowardice we have called Baileyism.

At Chicago in 1892 the Democracy settled Cleveland. Let us put our heel as firmly now on the inferior of the Cleveland policy of tammy, Joseph W. Bailey.

The favor of Reid for Bailey is natural. They are birds of a feather. Two of a kind. Arcades ambo is the fine Latin phrase which it would not be polite to translate.

A PAIR OF CLEVELANDS.

The Original Death Warrant for Bailey.

Announces That He Will Not Seek to Be the Leader of the Minority in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Four Candidates in the Field.

Washington, March 11.—Representative Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, will end his brief term of floor leader in the House minority at noon to-morrow. He will not be a candidate for leadership honors before the Democratic caucus of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

This decision on the part of the Texas made public to-day. Mr. Bailey based his statement on the fact that he intends to fight for a strict construction of the Constitution, and can do it better as an individual than as a leader with an inharmonious following, but it is admitted that his staking for the strict construction of the Constitution was not the prime factor in inducing him to step out of the leadership race.

It was brought about by several reasons, the chief of importance being:

First—The Democrats of the House have frequently refused to pursue the path pointed out by Leader Bailey, and have selected other means of reaching a conclusion.

Second—Yesterday the joint resolution presented by Mr. Bailey declaring vacant the seats of General John Wheeler and the other members of the House who served in the war with Spain was refused consideration by the House. Nearly forty Democrats, headed by Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, voted against Mr. Bailey's resolution, and it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Third—He expects to enter the Senatorial campaign in Texas and doubtless believed that the step taken to-day would materially reduce his race for the Senate.

But paramount over all these considerations was the intense feeling of pique entertained by Mr. Bailey because of his failure to compel the Democrats of the House to blindly follow his lead in all questions.

After consulting a few of his personal friends, Mr. Bailey made public the fact to-day that henceforth he would work in the ranks, instead of attempting the role of leader.

No Pronounced Signs of Grief.

Coming as it did in the closing hours of the session this announcement caused a flurry on the Democratic side, in which there was no pronounced advantage over joy. There was no suspension of the public business for Democratic members to wait upon Mr. Bailey and urge him to reconsider his determination.

But there was no particular precipitation by several months a lively contest among Democrats now in Congress, and who also are members-elect of the Fifty-sixth Congress, who aspire to be caucus leaders of the minority.

Four active candidates are in the field. They are Representative David A. De Arment, of Missouri; Representative James J. Buchanan, of New York; Representative William Sulzer, of New York, and Representative John H. Bankhead, of Alabama. Of these, De Arment and Buchanan have been openly in the field for a year, while the candidacy of Bankhead and Sulzer is a more recent date.

Bailey is For Bankhead.

To-day, in descending from the untidy pedestal which he has occupied during the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Bailey attempted to inaugurate a movement for promoting the election of a new leader. He openly declared that he was for the member from Alabama, and would try to give him every vote and other aid which would be cast for him. This announcement, however, was not intended to be taken seriously, but was merely a device to attract attention.

Democrats who know the comparative strength of the competitors for minority leadership, maintain that De Arment and Richardson will secure the majority of the votes from the South, which otherwise would have been cast for Bailey, and that Bailey will have votes enough to decide the matter.

The withdrawal of Mr. Bailey from the contest is a personal matter between Mr. Bailey and the Democrats in the House. If he could not lead them in this session, and very properly he took the course he did.

Representative Berry, of Tennessee, discussing the relative merits of Democrats, in the House, said that Mr. Bailey had been a leader in the House. The Democratic party is yet to choose a leader, and I am sure it would not select Mr. Bailey. Representative Gardner, of Tennessee, said Mr. Bailey has many elements of political leadership. I am sorry he has taken occasion to announce his withdrawal from the leadership of the Democratic party in the House.

Representative John D. Clardy, of Kentucky, thinks the Democratic leadership of the next House of Representatives will fall into good hands. The leadership, or lack of leadership, in this Congress, has been a misfortune.

The "outside brokers" who stand in front of the Mills Building, in Broad street, and sell stocks and bonds, are a subject of great interest these days, owing to Alderman Goodman's proposition to make them pay a pedler's tax because they sell things on the public highways. When engaged in their calling they look like a crowd of football players mixing things up on the gridiron.

The ordinance of Alderman Goodman, they say, is prompted by the jealousy of Stock Exchange members, who don't like the competition of the outside brokers. While a "pedler" in the Exchange costs about \$200,000 and it isn't a seat at all for the